THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Sautter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 37—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William Shotwell, Esq., Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; Messrs. Winston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 28, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 24—swly.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbo', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.
☞ None but sober men need apply.
Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.
E. L. HARDING.
March 30, 1855. 37—
Register and Post copy.

DOCUMENTS.—WE HAVE A FEW COPIES OF the documents printed for the last Legislature, in two large volumes, a copy of which will be sent free of postage on the receipt of $4.
HOLDEN & WILSON.
April 23, 1855. 44—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855 39—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY JULY 7, 1855. No. 65.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have takeu the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, shop wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in no instance did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the pro prietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—In our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
40	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the S E. RUFFIN.
'54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 5 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney.*
CHARLES E. JOHNSTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

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August 6, 1854. 75—tf

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Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

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September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

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March 2, 1855. 29—

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May 18, 1855. 51—tf

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

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March 5, 1855. 31—

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REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Har

From the Pennsylvanian, May 24.

Powerful Views and Facts, Damning to Know Nothingism.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC WHIG COMMITTEE OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

The Whig committee of superintendence desire to address to their fellow-citizens a few words of friendly and respectful counsel. Encouraged by the result of the late municipal election, showing, as it did, that the mysterious power of a secret, and therefore irresponsible party, known as the Know Nothing organization, had, with all the aid of local patronage, shown itself relatively weak, when arrayed against honest and manly public opinion—its multitudinous majorities of leven, ten, and fifteen thousand having, in less than a year, collapsed to 197 on one ticket and 422 on another—the committee would have been content to be proudly silent. But when they see a studious and elaborate attempt made to misrepresent this result, they cannot refrain, in view of the future, from trying to expose the fraud. They now refer to a paper, very generally circulated, bearing the ambitious title of "*Addres of the Executive Committee of the American Party to the Americans throughout the United States*," and signed by John W. Ashmead and six others, the object of which is to show that the *escape* which their secret constituents had, at the late election, was not only the greatest triumph ever achieved, but that it was an especial triumph over the whig party. They undertake to assert that it was a victory over the Whig and Democratic parties, or, to use their very words, painfully distinct in their effrontery, "that while in 1854 they co-operated, in 1855 the whigs as a party repudiated all connexion with their (the committee's) principles, and united with the Democratic party in an effort to prevent their success."

It is to this singular assertion, so utterly groundless, that we wish to direct the attention, especially of Whig friends. We shall try to do this in words that are precise, intelligible, and we hope not offensive, for we are perfectly aware that into the entanglements of this wretched organization have been decoyed many friends, both Whigs and Democrats, who now in bitter shame, regret it, and will, at the first chance, escape from it. To them, and such as them, for the wrecks are strewn all around us, we do not desire to give any new pain, or deepen the blush already upon their cheeks. But of the authors or conoctors of this executive address, genuine representatives, as they claim to be, of their secret and uncandid party, and of their attempt to mislead the public, we shall speak freely and decisively.

With one remark of a purely personal nature, we might dismiss this address. It will hardly be credited, but it is simple truth, to which we defy contradiction, that, at least three of the signers of this very address, which asserts the adverse fusion of the whigs and democrats *as parties*, and their prostration—viz: George P. Henzey, Joseph L. Chester and George S. Sharp—on the day of the election carried placards and electioneered *their* ticket as the regular whig ticket. How can they now dare to say that the ticket thus electioneered and thus victorious, was not the whig ticket at all? This may be honor and morality in the Know Nothing lodges, but it seems very like dishonor and equivocation out of them. To us it seems closely kindred to the system by which men of high social position, of reputed personal integrity, and of religious profession, deny adhesion to secret political organizations; and yet, with the denial fresh on their lips, attend lodges and councils night after night, and make speeches and deliver lectures on the texts of fanaticism, which there are current. Such there are among us well known and well marked. This is one illustration of the conduct of this executive address.

But it is not worthy those we represent to dispose of this fraud by a personal reference. There is a sadder truth to be evolved—a revelation of the means by which, before the election, the ruin and disgrace of the whig party was planned. How far it will be successful remains to be seen. The name of Mr. Webster is cruelly introduced into their address as having foretold this result. If the querulous maledictions of a dying statesman, who had lived a long and active life of whig honor and profit, were sufficient to destroy the whig party, then we may pause to inquire how far the mischievous gossip, oozing through the crevices of a sick man's chamber, and retailed by busy mischief-makers throughout the land, is to be relied on; and if Mr. Webster did pronounce the whig doom, it came at least from lips that spoke out and did not equivocate.* So far back as 1838 the same Daniel Webster announced his readiness to accept an anti-Masonic nomination. Millard Fillmore was an anti-Masonic member of Congress. The relatively innocent obligations of charitable associations were then deemed criminal by those who, according to this address, bound by secret political oaths, pronounce and rejoice at the doom of the whig party. The whig party, in our belief, as a conservative element of open political organization, still lives as an independent party; but if it be infected or corrupted in some of its members by the prevalent disease of pseudo Americans, there is in it yet vitality enough to unite with honest allies against a new and common enemy. The fusion of honest men in the face of the world is the confusion of secret intriguers. For this end the whig party here is in full life. It means to live and be felt.

At the late election, we affirm that the whig organization and machinery were on the side of the successful party. Those who separated, as we did, reluctantly, and, we hope, temporarily, from ancient communions, did so for reasons which all good men must approve. Those motives we will briefly state:

In the spring of 1854 the spasm of Know Nothingism was at its height. It was a mysterious, and therefore, captivating creation, that sprang into being no one knew how, and worked a sudden and great result. Impressed by success, and stimulated by a greed for local office, hundreds rushed to the lodges, and, in their mysteries and mummeries, imagined there were comfort and pleasure and success. Night after night high officials were to be seen skulking or parading, for it depended on temperament whether they acted boldly or timidly, to the places of meeting, and gratifying morbid appetite of one sort or another by florid declamation on imaginary dangers, or absurd ceremonialsism. Offices were distributed by decrees of lodges and councils, secret orders multiplied, and every variety of absurd nomenclature was adopted to excite curiosity and attract recruits. The idle and unreflecting were pleased with the mere mummery, while the selfish managers were diligently turning its organization to their own advantage. This was very manifest at the late Governor's election, when at the persuasion of secret and irresponsible advisers, the great issues of party politics were abandoned, and a clear Whig victory, for such would James Pollock's election certainly have been, was turned into a paltry Know Nothing triumph, and a Democratic canal commissioner, who deceived all parties, was elected over George Darsie, an honest, experienced and able statesman, simply because the breath of his early years was breathed among the free hills of Presbyterian Scotland—the land of Mercer, who bled at Princeton, and Witherspoon, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Such were the two Know Nothing victories so much vaunted. But the bitter end was not yet.

Part of this victory was an overwhelming majority in the Legislature. And now we purpose to bring the real fruits of this party organization to the the lips of its aiders and abetters; and especially of those, or some of them, who, as an executive committee, have published this address, we shall speak very distinctly and strongly.

When or how this executive committee was constituted we have no means of knowing. Probably it was done in secret, for we are very sure that had it been in public, after discussion and consideration, names less offensive to the Whig party and more distinguished for social and political position would have been selected as its responsible authors. The address itself may fairly be presumed to be the work of the chairman, well known as an expert and experienced veteran at the small game of politics, but the last man entitled to consideration from the Whigs of Philadelphia. As an officer under a Whig national administration, the chairman of this new American committee maintained a doubtful loyalty to our party, though he always displayed a commendable zeal in promoting political combinations at those crises when means were liberally contributed and disbursed. Still, as the chairman of this new committee, and the leader of the dominant party in this city, he is entitled to distinguished consideration at our hands. Why we are compelled thus to distinguish him from his obscure colleagues will presently appear.

We have said that the Know Nothing triumph of last fall in Pennsylvania was complete. The city government, in every branch, the State executive, and the popular house of the Legislature, were wholly theirs. This was not their only victory. By a most illustrative coincidence, the government, legislature, and executive of a neighboring State, became theirs also. In Massachusetts, the triumph of the Secret Order was as thorough as in Pennsylvania. Kindred results, we are sorry to say, have followed this success. What occurred here will presently be shown. In New England scenes have been enacted which are enough to make the Pilgrim Fathers—men, in their generation, of decency at least—shudder in their graves. The nunnery investigation, by which poor sick women and their nurses were disturbed and insulted in their houses, and its sequel of the Hiss indecency, the revolting details of which have been laid before the public, were the fruits of Know-Nothing ascendancy in Massachusetts.

In Pennsylvania its results, though of a more decent, were of a graver character. No sooner was the political complexion of the legislature ascertained and the possible election of a United States Senator foreshadowed, than a scene of intrigue and shameless bargain followed, wholly unparalleled even in the annals of Harrisburg. Its details are matter of record and history. The experiment to elect and its dangers show how illusory are the pretensions of this new party; that their end and aim, recognizing only what they call the American principles, is to throw aside mere party hacks, and to seek in new and uncorrupted men their congenial representatives. Who the new men were, soon appeared. No sooner was it understood that there was to be no adherence to ancient party lines, and that, with a majority, there was to be no whig nomination, than such men as George Darsie and Ele K. Price and others, were denied communion with former friends. No sooner was this ascertained than new activity was instilled and new recruits secured to the Know Nothing lodges and councils; on the converging roads to the seat of government, by long and short journeys, were to be seen fresh and inexpert politicians seeking admission or craving the honors of the lodge.

General Simon Cameron, who, as a veteran democrat, in September last denounced Americanism as the worst of heresies, recanted. Two distinguished whigs, one the son of a living and naturalized citizen, and another with still stronger hereditary affinities, even to Papal Ireland, it is believed, renounced their ancient associations, and were sworn as neophytes of the lodge. It was a stern and humbling necesity which forced them in, but in they went. The chief magistrate of Philadelphia—he who in 1841 had pronounced "lovely Ireland, the luminary whose efflux of light has lighted the world, the mother country of America;" and had said that "no American can speak in derogation of Ireland or her sons without shaming the blood that flows in his own veins, and slandering the dust of his own family vault"—hurried to Harrisburg to try to keep the door shut to more aspirations and promote his own ambition. There, too, were to be found strugling for the great prize of the Know Nothing lottery, not less distinguished—an ex-senator and president of a dilapidated railroad company; Mr. Lewis C. Levin, an ex-member of Congress and dealer in guano; Dr. David Jayne, a dealer of the first class, under the laws of the Commonwealth, in patent medicines; and to complete the incongruous group, the chairman of the American executive committee, Mr. John W. Ashmead, who has candidly and boastfully said and sworn, before a committee of the legislature, that he was willing to contribute one thousand dollars to promote the election of his candidate, Lewis C. Levin, and that he was determined that "the American party should no longer be bob-tail to the whig kite." The result of this is known to all. With two exceptions, none of those who thus demeaned themselves secured a vote worth speaking of. A mighter power than Know Nothing sympathy was operative against them, one and all; and nothing but a happy chance, and the invincible and honorable aversion of a few high-minded members of the American party, to whom we gladly do justice, saved the Commonwealth from the discredit of a choice which was at one time painfully imminent.

Nor was this all. In the midst of the turmoil, whilst the whole body of the secret organization was fermenting, from the corrupt elements within it, the heart of Pennsylvania, not yet entirely dead to its instincts and impulses, was startled by the offer of the Whig presidential nomination by a Know Nothing committee of the Legislature to a New York commercial adventurer, without an earthly claim to consideration, except that which money and personal insignificance give. The great leaders of the American movement were ignored. Such names as Samuel Houston, Millard Fillmore, John M. Clayton, John McLean, Kenneth Rayner, and Meredith P. Gentry were cast aside, and Pennsylvania Know Nothings nominated George Law!

But the worst yet remains behind—and let it be remembered we are speaking of well-attested facts, and if wrong, we invite contradiction. The great agency at Harrisburg during this canvass was MONEY—so known and believed at the time—influencing and sustaining the American cause in the first instance, and believed at least by the credulous dupes, who were willing to contribute it to be operative afterward. "I was a member," says one of the witnesses, "of the American caucus, and left it, because I believed there were influences operating on that caucus which were not right—corrupt in their character, and calculated to secure the nomination of a man who, I believe, essentially unfit for the position. I gathered this belief from innumerable circumstances, perceivable but not easily expressed—at the same time, I could detail a number of circumstances which influenced my mind."

And foremost in this plan of subsidizing the legislature, or at least raising money for some secret and not avowed purpose, was a known an active member of the order, since nominated by the lodge as its candidate for the common council in the Fifth Ward, Dr. David Jayne; an equally illustrious adherent of the craft, Mr. Lewis C. Levin; and last, though not least, the chairman of the executive committee, who now speaks in the name of "America to the Americans of the United States." If such "Americans are to rule America," we may be permited to find comfort in the renewed assurance that the dynasty is not yet inaugurated. What these men, the accredited leaders of the know nothing movement, did or were willing to do, is matter of proof and legislative record. And if more was not discovered, we may find a solution of it in Mr. Levin's boast, as narrated under oath by a respectable member of the house of representatives, in these words. "Mr. Levin said he was a d—d sight too smart, if he had done such a thing, for the investigating committee, and the governor and the legislature to boot, to catch him! He would have covered up his tracks."

Yet it was this very candidate who could thus offensively and profanely talk, for whom the chairman of the American executive committee has said he was willing from personal affection and esteem to contribute one thousand dollars to promote his election.—The undersigned, grateful for the escape from disgrace which a Legislature, nominally Whig, made in this instance, reasonably indulge the hope that the aspirations of Messrs. Ashmead and Levin may hereafter be directed to other quarters, finding, as they do, in the Legislative report, that one of them has interests in distant regions of the Northwest, and the other has purchased "*from the government of Venezuela, several islands in the Caribbean Sea.*"—(See report, p. 46.) Of the other unfortunate candidate in the Know Nothing ranks for the Senatorship, who has been made the scape-goat of his more subtle competitors, we have no disposition to say much; had he not been put forward by the lodge so soon after as its candidate for an important municipal trust, we should have said nothing; but his position cannot be better defined than by his own ingenious confession:

"I have no claim," said Doctor Jayne, "upon you. I don't ask the position upon the ground of merit; but I understand that Simon Cameron is about buying the members of the legislature, and I think I have as good a right to buy them as he has. I am ambitious, court distinction, care nothing about the office on account of its salary, as every body knows, and where Cameron has one dollar to spend, I have five." There was no mistake in language like this; and yet, with the fresh record of this confession before them, the know nothing lodges of Philadelphia nominated David Jayne for a seat in the common council. Happily for the credit of the city, the fusion of honest whigs and democrats averted this dishonor, and determined that *such* Americans should not rule in this part of America.

To this painful disclosure and exposition of conduct the undersigened have been driven by the artifice of this address of Mr. Ashmead's executive committee, and the boast that the late victory was one over the combined whig and democratic parties. It was no such thing. The know nothing managers first contrived to secure an ascendancy in the whig meetings in the whig wards, and used the name and the apparent organization of the whig party before the election, and then, the moment it is over, talk loudly, and, in the language of this insolent address claim it as a victory over the whigs. This, as we have already said, is a characteristic trait of know nothing tactics, and this we have felt it our duty to expose.

To one of two courses we challenge the leaders of this secret party; to avow their principles in public, and invite to them popular and fair scrutiny; or, if the machinery of secrecy (the safeguard of empires everywhere) is too precious to them—if they must be oath bound—let them not be ashamed of their oaths—not compel their members to swear allegiance inside and disavow it outside; let them organize, distinctively, of Know Nothings or secret Americans, proscriptive of foreigners and intolerant of creeds, and we shall be prepared to meet them without a fear of the result. No such banner will bear the sunlight or the open air. We have attributed to this organization nothing but what it is proud to deserve. The failure of the first year of consolidation, with local bankruptcy and discontent in its train, rests on the party who, in 1854, carried the city by storm with a majority varying from seven to fifteen thousand. It may be hard to distinguish the howls of the wolves inside and out; it is conceded that, terrified by sounds from some quarter, many of them who, on the surge of triumphant Know-Nothingism, were lifted to high position a year ago, have, in the language of one of the most eloquent exponents of the order, found it necessary to "seek the refuge of a private life." One other lost his seat by a fraud in his election; others are in danger. The conduct of the late legislature in the particulars we have referred to, cannot be disavowed by that party who claimed to count among their adherents three-fourths of its members. Had not the machinery of the Order, its secrecy, its want of candor, its evasions, its oaths to-day, and its denials to-morrow, disqualified it for the effort, when intrigue and corruption of one kind or another, were found to have taken possession of it, the American party would have cast them out forever, with the scorn with which the American heart, left, to its own impulses, always feels for sneaking, secret infamy. But shame and the obligation of the oath prevented it. A very few only were found who had the manliness to denounce it. To them be all honor. It was the first, and we are very sure it will be the last, Know-Nothing legislature that ever met in Pennsylvania. Another such "victory" as that of this month will settle the question.

In conclusion, we call upon the Whigs, the independent open Whigs, to be steadfast, immovable—not only to keep, but to watch their organization, and to make it available for good, separately or by combination. The twenty-two thousand men, Whigs and Democrats, who voted together recently, cannot be easily disunited, so long as they concur in the principles of local reform and opposition to all secret political organizations; and, if united, they must prevail. The system of impressment never made good soldiers, and deserters from the secret camps and caverns are daily coming in. Let them be treated kindly and magnanimously; but with those adventurers or dupes—for such is the character of the active adherents of this organization—who seek to perpetuate it, there can be no sympathy on the part of any right-minded man. The authority of every great statesmen of the republic, from the days of Washington to ours, is against all secret and unreasonable political organizations.

ALFRED L. HOUGH, Ch'n.

WM. J. GILLINGHAM, BENJAMIN HUCKEL. } Sect's.

*This story as to Mr. Webster had its origin with a young man named Broadhead, who was connected in business with the author of the address of the American committee. It was industriously circulated just before the last presidential election.

KNOW-NOTHING PIETY.—The first clause solemnly acknowledges the existence of an "Almighty Being who rules the Universe," which, until we saw that confession of faith, we supposed was acknowledged everywhere by all men and parties and factions—by the American party even, until this manifestation of a solicitude to show to the world that, whatever else it may be, it is not atheistical. This is an instance of overdoing a thing, of overacting a part; for this solemn annunciation seems to be as much the child of hyprocrisy as the child of religion. Why assert so solemnly and so formally what nobody would have questioned if they had been silent, unless sacred things are to be invoked for unhallowed purposes, or unless conscience, which makes cowards of all men, was not smiting then and there the know-nothing oracles? The draughtsman of that first clause must be a reader of Shakespeare, we think, and had in his mind that celebrated police officer Captain Dogberry, who, in *Much Ado About Nothing*, says some things singularly coincidental with the first clause of the platform:

"*Dogb.* Masters, do you serve God?

"*Con. Bora.* Yea, sir, we hope.

"*Dogb.* Write down—that they hope they serve God:—and write God first; for God defend but God should go before such villains!"

So the platform-makers wrote God first, and, like Conrade and Borachio, would fain make the world believe they serve him also. We do not apply the word *villains* to the know-nothings, be it observed. For some of them whom we know we have personally much respect; for their political opinions, and for their platform, none.

NEUTRALITY LAWS.—We find the following piece of news in our Northern exchanges:

"A company of Canadian volunteer riflemen, armed and equipped, bound for the Crimea, recently passed over the Central Railroad. The company numbers about sixty young men, and were in high spirits. At Boston they go on board a packet ship bound for Constantinople."

This is reported as coolly as if it were only a visit of one military company to another, and there is no intimation that there could possibly be an objection to a British army marching through the United States to attack Russia. Yet that is the amount of it.—Why is our territory made the marching ground—the convenience—of one of the parties to the present European war? When Napoleon I. traversed the Prussian dominions, because they afforded the most convenient road to the seat of war, it was considered a great outrage, and was only approved on the same principle as Nero's performance on the lyre—that the master of forty legions was irresistable.

We have before called the attention of the Governto what we considered the unwarrantable use of American shipping in the transport of the allied troops and munitions of war to the Crimea. We have seen no explanation of it, and now we have the transport of armed companies from Canada, for the Crimea. Is this maintaining our position as neutrals?

Charleston Mercury.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.—A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether national, State, or municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

[*Know-Nothing Platform.*

The above (says the Louisville Times) is the proposition of the know-nothings. What are their practices? The constitution says there shall be no religious test. The know-nothings have made *Protestantism* a qualification for office. They have excluded delegates from their order sent by the States of Alabama and Louisiana because they were Catholics. The laws of the United States and the different States allow naturalized citizens to hold office. The know-nothings say they shall not. It is, then, by nullification of the constitution, and disregard of the laws, that this know-nothing party is to cultivate "a habit of reverential obedience to the laws."

RATHER MEAN.—A gentleman from the country while in town the other day, was informed by a member of the secret anti-American know nothing party, that Gov. Bragg was a member of said party. Now, we ask gentlemen if such assertions are right. It is well known that the statement is false, and when made it was done no doubt for the purpose of deceiving. Such statements are made for the express purpose of deceiving democrats, and we warn our friends against them.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

LETTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR MORRIS.

WHITE PLAINS, 24th July, 1778.

DEAR SIR:—Whether you are indebted to me, or I to you, for a letter, I know not, nor is a matter of much moment. The design of this is to touch cursorily upon a subject of very great importance to the well being of the United States; much more so than will appear at first view: I mean the appointment of so many *foreigners to office* of high rank and trust in our service. The lavish manner in which rank has hitherto been bestowed on these gentlemen, will certainly be productive of one or the other of these evils—either to make us despicable in the eyes of Europe, or to become the means of *pouring them in upon us* like a torrent, and adding to our present *burden*.

But it is neither the expense nor trouble of them, that I most dread. There is an evil more extensive in its nature, and fatal in its consequences, to be apprehended, and that is, the driving of our own officers out of the service, and throwing not only our army, but our military councils, entirely into the hands of foreigners. The officers, my dear sir, on whom you must depend for the defence of this cause, distinguished by length of service, their connections, property, and in behalf of many, I may add, military merit, will not submit much, *if any longer* to the unnatural promotion of men over them who have nothing more than a little plausibility, unbounded pride and ambition, and a perseverance in application not to be resisted but by uncommon firmness, to support their pretentions; men, who in the first instance, tell you they wish for nothing more than the honor of serving in so glorious a cause as volunteers, the *next* day solicit *rank* without pay, the day following want *money* advanced to them, and in the course of a week want *further* promotion, and are *not* satisfied with anything *you can do* for them. When I speak of officers not submitting to these appointments, let me be understood to mean, that they have no more doubt of their right to resign, when they think themselves aggrieved than they have of a power in Congress to appoint.

Both being granted, them, the expediency and the policy of the measure remain to be considered, and whether it is consistent with justice or prudence to promote these military fortury-hunters, at the hazard *of your army*. They may be divided into there classes, namely mere adventurers without recommendation, or recommended by persons who do not know how else to dispose of or provide for them; men of great ambition, who would sacrifice everything to promote their *own personal* glory; or mere spies, who are sent here to obtain a thorough knowledge of our situation and circumstances, in the execution of which, I am persuaded, some of them are faithful emissaries, as I do not believe a single matter escapes unnoticed, or unadvised at a foreign court. I could say a *greatdeal* on this subject, but will add no more at preset.

I am led to give you this trouble at this time by a *very handsome* certificate shown to me yesterday in favor of M. Newville, written, [I belive] by himself, and subscribed by Gen. Parsons, designed as I am informed, for a foundation of a supersturcture of a brigadiership.

Baron Stuben, I now find, is also wanting to quit his inspectorship for a command in the line. This will be productive of much discontent to the brigadiers. In a word, although I think the baron an excellent officer, *I do most devoutly wish that we had not a single foreigner amongst us*, except the Marquis Layfayette, who acts upon *very* different principles from those which govern the rest. Adieu.

I am most sincerely yours, &c.

(Signed,) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

For the Standard.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

A respectable number of Democrats having assembled at Laws & Tate's store on Saturday evening the 30th June, 1855, were temporarily organized by the appointment of James Ferrell, Esq., Chairman, and W. A. Allen, Secretary.

On motion of Wm. C. Mangum, a Committee of three was appointed consisting of W. A. Allen, Wm. C. Mangum, and Allen Baily to draw up resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee after retiring a short time reported through W. A. Allen the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our opinion "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles" is not more "necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty," than is open, free, and frank discussion of political questions in a government like ours, necessary for a proper understanding by the people of the political views entertained by those who are candidates for the suffrages of the American people. That secret political societies, by whatever name called, in a government like ours where the freedom of speech and of the press is among the boasted privileges guaranteed by our Constitution, are threatening to the liberties of the country, dangerous to our political and religious institutions, and subversive of the great governmental principles of the Constitution of our fathers, and that the oaths taken to support such societies are in direct opposition to the duties we owe to our country. That "Know Nothingism," modern "Americanism" or whatever else it may be called, a secret political oath-bound society as it is, was started in the North in the hot bed of Yankee abolitionism, there assumed an extreme sectional position in direct opposition to all our Constitutional rights here at the South, and by its sectional appeals to the fanatical and abolition sentiments of the North, with which it was and is in close alliance, carried most of the Northern elections; and that the Northern elections being now over, it turns its face southernward and expects to carry the southern elections by pretending to change its position, while it still continues its alliance with the miserable isms of the North. That we warn our countrymen of the insidious designs of this extraordinary and dangerous organization, more hazardous to our liberties than an invading army of all the despots in the world combined. That the extraordinary dogma that the Supreme Court of the United States has the right to decide "all doutful and disputed points" as laid down in the recent platform adopted at Philadelphia is Federalism of the deepest die, and utterly subversive of the sovereignty of the people. That Know Nothingism is nothing more nor less than a base trick intended to deceive the unsuspecting portion of the people, and thereby revive the broken fortunes of the Whig party, just as was Whiggery intended to revive old Federalism, and that opposition to them, one and all, being the duty of all good citizens, we hereby proclaim our determination to form at this place a Democratic Club for the perfect organization of our party, and will hold meetings *in open day-light and with open doors*, the only way in which freemen should meet to consult about political objects, and invite open, free, and frank discussion.

Resolved, That a President, two Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries be appointed as the officers of this Club, and that their term shall continue until after the next Congressional election.

On motion, a Committee of three was appointed to report permanent officers for the Club, consisting of W. C. Mangum, Wyatt Mangum, and W. A. Allen. The Committee reported James Ferrell, Esq., President, George W. Thompson and Wyatt Mangum, Vice Presidents, Allen Bailey and Samuel Mangum, Secretaries.

W. C. Mangum moved that the Club meet at Laws & Tate's store on Saturday the 14th of July at 10 o'clock in the morning, and that a Committee be appointed to invite speakers for the occasion. The Chair announced W. A. Allen, W. C. Mangum, Allen Baily, Wyatt Mangum, and Jefferson Reaves. Arthur Grissom, Esq., addressed the Chair, and asked if we would permit the opposition to invite speakers to attend on the occasion and have a free discussion, and thereupon the Club unanimously agreed that the opposition might do so. There will, therefore, be a public discussion on the occasion, and we hope able and distinguished speakers will be prevailed on to attend.

The Club adjourned to meet on the day appointed, after ordering the publication of the proceedings in the Standard, and the Secretary was also requested to ask the Editors of the Standard to announce in their paper the public discussion. All the world are invited to attend, and particularly do we hope to see our Democratic friends out in full numbers. Come up brother Democrats, an open hand and heart shall greet you.

JAMES FERRELL, *President.*

WM. A. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

AN ACT making Appropriations of the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and for other Purposes.

(CONTINUED.)

For compensation of night watchman of the southeast executive building, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of nine laborers of the southeast executive building, five thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

Fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the deparment to provide a suitable protection from the weather for the fuel consumed in said buildings, and to cleanse, repair, and furnish twenty-six rooms in the third story, when they shall be vacated by the General Land-Office, seven thousand dollars.

For rent of building occupied in part by the Attorney-General, and in part by the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel and miscellaneous items, for the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of four watchman for said building two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of four laborers for said building, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

For rent of the building occupied by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, six hundred dollars.

For fuel and other miscellaneous items for the same, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two watchman for said building, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For rent of building occupied by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, eight hundred dollars.

For fuel and other miscellaneous items for the same, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two watchmen for said building, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Department of the Interior.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty thousand and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissoner of the General Land-Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draghtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, and laborers, in his office, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-nine thousand eight hundrsd and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, one hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For the repairs of the Potomac, navy-yard, and upper bridges, and to refund to the Commissioner of Public Buildings three thousand dollars, advanced to him by the corporation of Washington, in eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and expended on the Potomac bridge, ten thousand dollars.

Contingent Expenses Department of the Interior.—

Office Secretary of the Interior.—

For books, stationary, furniture, and other contingencies, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For library, books, and maps, one thousand dollars,

General Land-Office:

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; patents and other records, track-books, and blank books, for this, and the district land-offices; binding plats and field-notes, stationary, furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the dailey city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, thirty-three thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For contingent expenses in addition, under swamp-land act of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; military bounty acts of twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-second March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and act thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, twenty-six thousand one hundred dollars.

For tract and other books for new land offices, created during the first session of the thirty-third Congress, including blanks for the same, six thousand dollars.

To enable the register and receiver of the land-office at Indianapolis, Indiana, to rent suitable rooms for the preservation of the records and papers of the several land-offices in said State, which have been discontinued, and the books and papers thereof transferred to the said land-offices at said city of Indianapolis, the sum of five hundred dollars.

For amount required to enable the Secretary of the Interior to execute the provisions of the "act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved fourth August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand, dollars; *Provided, however*, That in all cases where lands, have been or shall hereafter be sold under the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, "to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," at a higher rate than authorized by that act, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and is hereby authorized, to direct the receivers of public money for the proper land district, to refund the excess out of any money in his hands derived from the sales of public lands; and the periods and principle of graduation, fixed by the instructions of the General Land-Office, of thirteith October, eighteen hundred and fifty four, shall be, and they are hereby confirmed.

Office of Indian Affairs:

For rent of building on Seventh Street, for office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of four watchman, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of laborer, five hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For fuel and lights, six hundred and sixteen dollars.

For blank-books, binding, and stationery, nine hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including two of the dailey city newspapers to be filled, bound, and preserved for the use of of the office, eight hundred dollars.

Pensions Office:

For engraving and printing bounty-land certificates, five thousand dollars.

For stationary, three thousand dollars.

For binding books, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For furniture, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of laborers, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including two of the dailey city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

For the general purposes of the Department of the Interior:

For compensation of four night watchmen and one day watchman for the eastern wing of the Patent-Office, occupied by the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand dollars.

For expenses incurred by Dr. John Evans, in geological explorations in Oregon, Washington, etc., and for the completion of those explorations in Washington Territory, and on Coose Bay, twenty-three thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For Contingent Expenses of the Eastern Wing of the Patent-Office Building.—For fuel, lights, and incidential expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensations of three laborers, one thousand seven hdunred and twentiy-eght dollars.

For the preservation of the collections of the exploring expedition:

For compensation of keepers, watchmen, and laborers, two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses, two hundred dollars.

Surveyors-General and their Clerks.—For compensation of the surveyor-general northwest of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Illionis and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general af Louisianna, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of California, and the clerks, in his office, thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the surveyors-general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of governemnt, sixty-one thousand dollars.

For salary of the recorder of land titlels in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk in his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Superintendant of the Public Printing, and the clerks, and messenger in his office, eleven thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars. And the superintendant and the clerks and messenger in his office, and the librarian, and assistant and messenger in the Library of Congress, shall be entitled to, and shall receive the benefits of the joint resolution, approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fixing the compensation of the legislature employees of the government in the same manner and to the same extent as officers of the same grade in the legislative department.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz:

For blank-books, stationary, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

For rent of wareroom, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For cartage and labor in storing and transportation of paper, five hundred and fifty dollars.

War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-two thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant-General, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster-General, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster-General, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon-General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers, six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, twelve thousand dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the War Department.—

Office of the Secretary of War.

For blank books, stationary, and labor, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Adjutant-General.

For blank books, binding, and stationary, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including office furniture, six hundred dollars.

Office of the Quatermaster-General.

For blank books, binding, and stationary, five hundred dollars.

For labor, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

Office of the Commissary-General:

For blank books, binding, stationary, advertising, and miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer.

For blank books, binding, and stationary, four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including two dailey Washington papers, five hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon-General:

For blank books, binding, and stationary, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For the General Purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen of the northwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of four laborers of the northwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For fuel and light, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For the General Purposes of the Building corner of Find Seventeenth Streets.—For compensation of superintendant, four watchmen, and two laborers, for said building, three thousand eight hundred and two dollars.

For repairs and improvements, ten thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty cents.

For fuel and compensation of firemen, one thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars. and fifty cents.

For contingent expenses one thousand four hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE FOURTH.

Wednesday last completed the seventy-ninth year of our National Independence. As a nation, we are but seventy-nine years old!—barely the limit set to human life! Who, that will look back from to-day, to the time when those brave, determined spirits, whose memories can never die, executed and sent forth to the world the Declaration of Independence—a declaration, not merely that *they* were, and of right ought to be free, but one which has stricken the shackles from the limbs of *man*, and has fully enthroned the *mind*—who, we ask, can look back to that time and witness the struggles and the sacrifices of the fathers of the Republic, and the deep anxiety evinced by them in perfecting the title to the rich inheritance we now enjoy—who can do this, and then lend himself to any scheme, calculated to impair its full force and efficiency, or to retard the mighty march of this great country? Yet do we not see this daily? Do we not see demagogues and tricksters striking, not only at the fair *fame* of our country, but at its very existence? Ambition and avarice are attempting even the barriers of the Constitution. Look to the *end* of all this.

"Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition!"

It is not our purpose to indulge in gloomy thoughts. We started with a very different object. Our purpose is to give an account of the celebration of this national feast.

The manner of the celebration was much as usual, the only distinctive feature being the display made by our two fine military companies. But we will give the particulars in the order of their occurrence, as follows:

The ceremonies commenced at day-break with the firing of cannon, followed, at sun-rise, by Divine Service in the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Dr. Lacy officiating. The attendance was numerous, and included the new military company, Independent Guards, J. Q. DeCarteret, Captain, who made this the first occasion for a dress parade. The Corps numbered forty-three men, and made a very handsome appearance, nothwithstanding they were not fully uniformed,—some portions of their equipments not having arrived. The uniform is blue throughout, with yellow trimmings, and is trimmed precisely like their seniors in uniform, the Oak-City Guards. On some other occasion, when the Independents are fully uniformed, we shall take pleasure in giving them a more extended notice.

At the conclusion of the services in the Church, the military company marched to their quarters and dispersed.

At nine o'clock the streets were thronged with eager spectators, for now the excitement became more apparent. The day seemed to be fairly commenced. The cannon's heavy boom was the only competitor with the general hum and uproar of the town. At that time the Oak-City Guards, whom we have before had occasion to notice, assembled at the Capitol Square. This company is gaining strength and reputation upon every additional parade. It numbered this day seventy-one, with several unable to attend. The O. C. G. formed and marched to the Court House, where they were soon after joined by the Independents. Deputy Marshal, G. T. Cooke, organized the procession, which proceeded to the Capitol Square in the following order:

Marshal.
Oak City Guards.
Independent Guards.
Citizens and Strangers.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution and Mexican Wars.
Intendant and Commissioners of the City.
Committee of Arrangements.
Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.
Governor and State Officers.
Orator, Reader and Chaplain.

Arriving at the Capitol the military formed an open line and the Marshal and his assistants conducted the Orator, &c., to the stand erected for the occasion at the North-east corner of the square.

On the stand, besides the orator, reader and chaplain, we observed his Excellency, Gov. Bragg, Hon. R. M. Pearson and Hon. W. H. Battle, judges of the Supreme Court; several members of the Corporation, &c., &c.

The services at the Capitol commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Lacy; after which the Declaration of Independence was excellently read by J. A. Englehard, Esq., followed by the band with the "Star Spangled Banner."

The orator, J. M. Puttick, Esq., then appeared and acquitted himself in a highly creditable manner. The oration was conceived in good taste, well written, and well delivered. We learn that application was made to Mr. Puttick for a copy for publication, but an excess of modesty induced him to decline the publication. Our reporter, however, was present and furnishes us with the following synopsis:

Mr. Puttick commenced nearly as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Again are we called upon for the seventy-ninth time since we declared ourselves a nation, to offer up our oolations on the Altar of Liberty. Again have we been cheered and animated by the reading of the instrument that virtually separated us from the mother country.—Again have we assembled to pay the annual debt of gratitude to those heroes of the revolution, who with a "handful of men" withstood the hosts of the British monarch, and who demonstrated, in opposition to the commonly received opinion, that "man is capable of self-government."

This day, set apart for no metaphysical theories to be elucidated, offers to all a grateful opportunity to pour out their hearts in thankfulness to the memory of those who achieved our independence. On this day we review our progress, mark the tendencies of the age, elevate our minds by the contemplation of genius and worth and valor and all the nobler attributes of our being, and breathe a fervent prayer to high heaven to diffuse the light of liberty and civilization throughout the benighted nations of the Old World, and to vouchsafe to us a perpetual enjoyment of the same.

Mr. Puttick thought that orators upon these occasions indulged too much in immoderate praise of our institutions, without considering sufficiently the causes which originated them. Mere panegyric, he said, unsupported by substantial merit, produces an effect directly opposite to the one intended. He did not say that our institutions are destitute of merit; on the contrary he thought that they justly deserved the highest eulogiums that could be pronounced. But he did deny that those unacquainted with our history, can hear all the unmitigated plaudits which we lavish upon ourselves, without being shocked at our discreditable egotism. If, said he, we would ofttener relate the facts, and let them speak our praises, we should escape those bitter invectives and stinging pasquinades which England, burning with envy and smarting with the recollection of her ignoble defeats, hurls at us. If we would do this, the great principles of our government, unassailed and unassailable by the crouching sycophants of crowned heads—would go forth "conquering and to conquer" until the whole world would taste of their sweetness and shout an eternal anthem in their praise. If then, he could succeed in recalling to the minds of his hearers some of the leading events which characterized the American revolution; and in stimulating in them an ardent desire to perpetuate and transmit to posterity the blessings which sprung from that revolution, he would have done all that he expected or wished to do.

Mr. Puttick proceeded to review the history of the events which led to the settlement of the Puritans on the soil of North America, which he traced in a masterly manner—commencing with the Reformation of the sixteenth century. The vestal fire of liberty was nearly extinct in Europe when that Reformation burst upon the world. The revolution in opinion and in thought fanned the feeble spark, and kept alive in a sect its expiring flames. During the imperious reign of Elizabeth the Puritans nourished in their bosoms the spirit of religious liberty. The haughty house of the Tudors ill relished the growing spirit whose tendency was to retrench its arbitrary rule. But persecution only added fuel to the fire. In succeeding reigns the sect increased. Finally, to escape the bitter storms which beat upon them in England, a few emigrants, under the cover of night, fled their country, home, friends and kindred, and after lingering for a while in Holland sought the hospitable shores of the New World, where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. "This," said Mr. Puttick, "was not the fight of guilt, but of virtue. It was an humble and peaceable religion flying from causeless oppression. It was conscience attempting to escape from the arbitrary rule of the Stuarts." He detailed the history of the difficulties and dangers—the rise and progress of that infant colony, down to the summer of 1748, when the first seeds of disruption were sown between England and America.

Our space will not admit of a lengthened report. The orator did great credit to himself and his subject, by the knowledge he displayed of our country's early history. He depicted in glowing colors the struggles and successes of our early fathers, down through the bloody Revolution to its final triumph. Nor was he unmindful of the claims of those heroes who so nobly conducted that dread campaign. He also took a retrospective glance at the impolicy as well as injustice which England practised in estranging from her the early founders of our country. Not, said he, from any hatred or ill-will to the English nation; because a manifestation of such a disposition at this late day, would betray a want of proper respect for our own government. We are now too proud, even if we felt a disposition to display such a spirit. From our high position we can award praise where it is deserving, and censure where censure is needed. But we must forbear, though we are sorely tempted to follow the speaker. We will hasten to the conclusion.

Mr. Puttick said he should be guilty of an unpardonable omission did he forget to notice the part our own heroic State acted in the struggle for Independence. More than a year before the National Declaration of Independence, the freedom-loving spirits of Mecklenburg, burning with the same zeal to defend their rights, that inspired their ancestors, declared that they were and of right ought to be free. The voice of liberty was echoed over hill and dale; and even the rosy-cheeked maidens, with the nobleness of soul which characterizes the daughters of Carolina at the present day, vowed to surrender neither heart nor hand to any other than he who would manfully defend their country against the aggressions of unprincipled tyrants. And, when in April 1776, the Continental Congress assembled, North Carolina, with the fearlessness which had characterized the citizens of Mecklenburg twelve months before, instructed her delegates, "to shout out, without fear, *Independence*." Mr. Puttick was aware that an attempt was made by a distinguished statesman to traduce the character of North Carolina, and to deprive her of the meed of praise to which she is justly entitled; truth, though it may be clouded for a while by the mists of ignorance and prejudice, rarely fails at last to display itself. The industrious sons of the Old North State have succeeded in establishing beyond the possibility of a doubt, the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Indepence, and to North Carolina, this day, belongs the honor of being the first State in the Union to raise her arm in defense of liberty.

"All hail to thee, thou good old State,
The noblest of the band,
Who raised the flag of liberty
In this our native land.
All hail to thee, thy noble sons
Were first to spurn the yoke;
The tyrant's fetters from their hands,
At Mecklenburg, they broke.
No coward foresight they possessed
On peril's brink to pause,
Nor waited for a sister State
To lead in freedom's cause.
"Our lives, our fortunes," was the cry
"Our honor and our all"
We lay upon our country's shrine
Obedient to her call."
From every heart the shout went forth
'No longer shall we lie
Obedient at the tyrant's feet,
We'll conquer or we'll die.'"

Mr. Puttick concluded as follows, repeatedly interrupted by loud applause:—

And now, fellow citizens, however pleasing the picture may be that fancy sketches of our country, and however pleased the patriot may be in looking through the interminable vista of futurity, to catch a glimpse of the unequalled greatness at which she may arrive, and when his heart beats with increased emotion at the prospects spread before him, and at one view, as it were, he takes in all the beauties and benefits of the land of his birth, he must not forget that the ocean is made up of a thousand times ten thousand rivulets, and that if these are stopped at the fountain heads, the vast sea will be dried up, and what was before a source of happiness, prosperity and pleasure will become one vast desert, spreading destruction and death throughout the world. So, if we do not keep the fountains of civil liberty free and pure, our government must sink down into a despotism that will destroy all the prospects and hopes of the patriot and statesman, and involve in unutterable and inextricable slavery and degradation the whole people of the country. The elements of discord and disaffection which have been sown broadcast over the land must be eradicated, or this revered parent of ours, scarcely arrived at her zenith of glory, will be hacked and gashed to pieces by the understrappers of sectional strife. Already a storm is brewing, to the bursting of which all true lovers of the Union look with fear and trembling. The North and the South are becoming more and more estranged each year; and every week we hear the bellowing thunders of discontent issuing from one section or the other. Who can tell the day when the North and South, forgetful of the perils and hardships which our fathers of yore underwent, shall be arrayed in deadly hostility against each other, and divide our now proud Republic into insignificant States? Many storms the good old ship of State has breasted; and that she may ride triumphantly through this, is the prayer of every lover of freedom and civilization.

But, continued he, we will not indulge in such gloomy speculations on this occasion. Such festivals, while they give us hope that all patriotism is not lost, nationalize and liberalize us. On this day we feel that we *must* adhere to the Constitution of our fathers. How glorious will be the result, when the principles of that Constitution will be spread over the world as the waters are spread over the sea! We have no sympathies but with the joys and sorrows of patriotism; no attachments but to the cause of liberty and man. Let us keep in view that which we have this day met to commemorate. At the words Declaration of Independence, Ignorance becomes wise, Wretchedness conceives of comfort, and Despair is visited by Hope. These words, what ear can they offend? Not yours, sons of America, not yours. With joy and gladness can you repeat these words which your ancestors uttered under ban and forfeitures, outlawry and excommunication, in prison and under scaffolds, before the bayonets of tyranny and the threatening thunders of leagued armies. May the light of knowledge so rest upon your minds, and the warmth of honest intentions so actuate you in practically fulfilling the ends of the Declaration of Independence, as did him of the calm grey eye, selected by the Leader of the Ranks of Heaven as the defender of this instrument of a People's Redemption! And may the spirit of freedom which erst guided your fathers, so quicken your exertions, that to you may be given the credit of working out universal happiness and universal liberty.

The oration was followed by music, and a benediction by Dr. Lacy.

Shortly after the conclusion of the exercises, the clouds which had been all day lowering over head suddenly burst upon the town, and with but slight intermissions continued throughout the evening, thereby preventing the children connected with the various Sunday Schools in the City from participating in the general festival. In consequence, too, of the rain the illumination and display of fire-works prepared on an extensive scale, had to be postponed.

We cannot conclude without noticing the very handsome treat to the two military companies, furnished by our old friend, John Kane, himself a member of the Oak-City Guards. The entertainment was provided in a new unoccupied house in the eastern part of the town, belonging to Mr. Kane, and was therefore perfectly private. And of the character of the entertainment we need only say that it was in John Kane's best style and abundantly supplied. At this entertainment a fraternization of the Independents and the Oak-City Guards took place. The best of good feeling animated the two corps. Speeches were made by Capt. Harrison of the O. C. G. and Capt. DeCarteret of the I. G. Innumerable toasts were given, and many other speeches were made. The conduct of all was orderly and respectable. And after a vote of thanks and three cheers to the host, the companies formed and

"Each took off his several way
Resolved to meet another day."

The O. C. G's marched down to the Executive Mansion and fired a salute in honor of Gov. Bragg, then returned to the Capitol, and were dismissed.

The Sabbath School celebration having been postponed on account of the rain, on Thursday afternoon the 5th, the children of the various denominations in the City assembled at the Presbyterian Church, where a short but excellent address was delivered by A. M. Gorman, Esq., Editor of the Age.

At night there was a display of fire-works in the Capitol Square, a large number of persons being present. Considering the dampness of the weather, the fire-works went off remarkably well. They were under the direction of Mr. William H. Thompson, who thus contributed his full share to the enjoyment of the occasion. About ten o'clock a paper balloon of considerable size was sent up, the wind blowing from the southeast, and wafting it northwest; and this closed the ceremonies and rejoicings.

A K. N. PRESIDENT.—We notice in the last Raleigh Star, an account of a K. N. ratification meeting recently held at Raleigh. This meeting was presided over by "O L. Burch, Esq." This O. L. Burch, Esq., is the same gentleman who came into a Democratic meeting held in Raleigh, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Democratic Convention, and attempted to participate and influence the proceedings of that meeting, while he was at that time a sworn member of a secret order, which professes to have risen on the ruins of the Democratic party. Mr. Burch was incontinently silenced.

But we can hardly think that Mr. Burch's assurance was much greater than that of a Congressional candidate who will stand before a Democratic audience, as Mr. Reid does in this District, and vaunt his soundness as a Democrat, while he proclaims himself the champion of a party which openly asserts that it has arisen upon the ruins of the Democratic party.

Mr. Burch, the K. N. President, was a very eager, and very disappointed seeker after office under Franklin Pierce. The said Franklin Pierce did not give Mr. Burch an office, and therefore he has made an enemy for life, and the Democratic party has lost O. L. Burch. God save the State!

Mr. Burch is a fair specimen of a class—the only class of Democratic politicians that have joined the K. N's. We can spare them, we rather think, and we are certain that even their new allies will soon get tired of their importunities.

Wilmington Journal.

The Journal has described Mr. Burch's case with equal piquancy and accuracy. Mr. Burch was very anxious to have the Wake meeting referred to, recommend Mr. Shepard to the Franklinton Convention as a suitable person to be nominated as a *Democratic* candidate for Congress; and Mr. Shepard has never to this day publicly disavowed Mr. Burch's course on the occasion. Mr. Shepard *was not* nominated at Franklinton—but he *was* nominated at Louisburg, by a set of men appointed in the night and sitting with closed doors; whereupon he accepted, and at once declared the Democratic party a "*dead* party"—the most remarkable case of hasty and sudden party dissolution ever known. An April sun saw that old Democratic party intact, compact, powerful, irresistible—the very party to nominate and elect Mr. Shepard; a May sun saw it "*dead*" as Julius Cæsar!

WHO ARE THEY?—The question is no longer "Who struck Billy Patterson?" or "Who wrote the Junius letters?" but "Who compiled those *Whig* documents against the American party?" and, especially, "Who wrote *that* preface to Mr. RAYNER'S speech in the convention of 1835?"—*Quien sabe?* *Register.*

Democrats have no secrets like the dark-lanterns, which they wish to conceal from the public eye. "Those *Whig* documents against" the know-nothings were compiled by the Executive Committee of the Democratic Club; and the preface to Mr. Rayner's speech was written by Frank. I. Wilson, a member of the Committee and Associate Editor of the Standard. It has the approval of all the members of the Committee. The proof of the preface aforesaid was carefully read by Holden of the Standard, and was and is endorsed by him, word by word and letter by letter. It is, indeed, an excellent thing in its way, and strictly true. It is as follows:

"The Executive Committee of the Wake County Democratic Club present to the freemen of the State of North Carolina the following speech, delivered in the Convention of 1835, by Hon. Kenneth Rayner. It is the master effort of that gentleman's life. It gushed, free and blod, from a young and ardent spirit, then unwarped by partizan prejudices, uncontaminated by selfish motives and uncorrupted by that "overweening ambition which overleaps itself." Disappointment had not then chilled the warm and buoyant heart of youth, and the allurements of office had not tempted him from republican liberality to proscriptive bigotry.

The Committee have selected this speech because they believe it to be the ablest argument within their reach in favor of religious liberty. Mr. Rayner himself, though now fallen from the high estate he then occupied, cannot answer it. The Rayner of 1855 connot successfully combat the Rayner of 1835, and we challenge him to the attempt."

THE WEATHER.—For several days past we have had heavy rains—rather too much, our farmers say, to be beneficial to the crops. The heat preceding these rains was very great. We observe that in New York, Boston and other Cities North, there were many cases of prostration and death from the extreme heat.

The crops throughout the country are represented as unusually promising.

We publish to-day, in another column, the letter of Gen. Washington to Governeur Morris, referred to some weeks since, after its appearance in the American Advocate, Kinston. We saw then, and see now no grounds of objection to the sentiments of the letter—though we confess we doubted its genuineness on account of its style. Gen. Washington was right in insisting that the army should not be brought under the control of foreign officers; he felt strongly upon the subject, no doubt, and he wrote strongly. Yet the Editor of the Advocate, if he had looked just two or three pages further on, in the same volume of Sparks which contains this letter, would have found *another* letter from the great Chief, addressed to the President of Congress, under date "Camp, near White Plains, 24th July, 1778"—in which, after adverting to the number of foreign officers in the service, he says:

"I will further add, that we have already a full proportion of foreign officers in our general councils; and, should their number be increased, it may happen, upon many occasions, that their voices may equal if not exceed the rest. *I trust you think me so much a citizen of the world, as to believe I am not easily warped or led away by attachments merely local or American; yet I confess I am not entirely without them, nor does it appear to me that they are unwarrantable, if confined within proper limits.*" [See the Writings of Washington, by Sparks, vol. 6th, p. 18.] There are other letters in this volume, in which he speaks in kind and high terms of "foreign" officers engaged in the service. We invite the attention of the Editor of the Advocate to the foregoing extract.

We copy the following, which is admirably to the point, from the last Goldsborough Tribune:

"At the time Gen. Washington penned that letter to Gov. Morris, military adventurers from Europe were flocking to America, and urgently soliciting commissions in the army; just perhaps, as Americans are, at the present time, soliciting commissions in the Russian army. These foreign adventurers were, of course, a source of annoyance; nor it is reasonable to suppose, that they *all* so earnestly sought the independence of America, as they did their own aggrandisement. Of *them*, and them *only* however did Washington speak, and it is disingenuous in any man to say that, in his letter to Gov. Morris, the great and good Washington had the remotest reference to adopted citizens.

General Washington fought for LIBERTY, civil and religious, and as often as he alludes to the subject, his writings incontestibly prove, that he regarded *naturalized citizens as* "AMERICANS," and in *his own* language, "*welcome to a participation in all our rights and privileges.*" That he was in favor of immigration, and of laws providing for the naturalization of foreigners, is put beyond doubt by the "*Declaration of Independence*, by the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, and by "WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS."

Surely the editor of the American Advocate can perceive the difference between *foreigners* and "*citizens by choice*;" and surely he will not attempt to say, that Washington ever uttered a sentiment derogatory to the character of naturalized citizens. We appeal to his candor in this matter, and beg him to confess, as is his duty, that Washington's letter to Governor Morris has no relation whatever to the question at issue, and that while it perverts the language of the "Father of his country," it is doing a gross injustice to a clause of citizens, that were endeared to Washington by their loyality and valor.

We have the *constitution*, before us—*three* (at least) *foreigners* signed it! The Declaration of independence lies on our table—*eight* "foreigners" signed it!!—"*Foreigners*" were not wanting in Washington's army, nor did they go unrepresented in the *American* navy.

We cannot, however, elaborate these palpable truths. We will close this brief notice of the letter in question, by the following piece of historical information:

Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence eight were born in foreign countries, viz: Burton Guinett, Robert Morris, England; James Smith, George Taylor, Mathew Thornton, Ireland; John Witherspoon, James Wilson, Scotland; Francis Lewis, Wales. Of the Major generals, eleven were foreigners; Lafayette, France; Barons DeKalb and Steuben, Germany; William R. Davis, Wm. Moultrie, England; Wm. Cloghan, John James, Richard Montgomery, Ireland; Kosciuskio, Poland; Charles Lee, Wales; Arthur St. Clair, Scotland. Of the brigadier generals employed on the American side in the revolution, three were foreigners: Horatio Gates, England; Count Pulaski, Poland; Hugh Mercer, Scotland. James Christie a captain in the Army, was born in Scotland. Of the navy, Paul Jones was born in Scotland, and John Barry in Ireland, Albert Gallatin was born in Switzerland, and Alexander Hamilton in the West Indies.

Such is the foreign catalogue of American patriots. Is it not a proud one?

It may also be stated, as undoubted history, that John Paul Jones, a Scotchman by birth, had the honor of hoisting the first flag ever displayed on board an American man-of-war. This was the Colonial flag, which bore the figure of a pine-tree, and the significant device of a rattlesnake, with the words, "don't tread on me!" John Paul Jones also had the honor of first hoisting the flag of the stars and stripes "over the decks of the Ranger with his own hands, as he did the Colonial flag on board the Alfred about eighteen months before."

WHO IS RIGHT?

"I OWE NO ALLEGIANCE TO ANY MAN OR SET OF MEN ON EARTH, SAVE [illegible] TO THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND, SO FAR AS SHE HAS PARTED WITH HER SOVEREIGNTY, TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE CHARGE THAT CATHOLICS OWE ALLEGIANCE TO THE POPE, IS WHOLLY FALSE."

So spoke Judge Gaston in his speech in the Convention of 1835.

Mr. Kenneth Rayner, and the other crusaders in this "second reformation," believe otherwise. Such declarations are made, say they, to deceive the people; and although the Catholics may swear it, they still believe it not.

The purity of the character of William Gaston, as a Christian, patriot and statesman, cannot suffer much from the senseless diatribes of "small potato" politicians. His name will be revered in North Carolina by men of all creeds and all political parties as a cherished birthright, while the speeches of some would-be-statesmen, will be remembered only for a time, and that with pity and disgust.

Read the speeches delivered in the Convention of 1835 on this same question—the exclusion of Catholics from office—made by North Carolina Protestants, men *almost* as patriotic as Mr. Rayner, and judge for yourselves, *who is right.*

☞ We publish to-day, from the Pennsylvanian of the 24th May, the "Address of the Democratic Whig Committee of Superintendence" of Philadelphia, exposing the Order of Know Nothings, and showing the corruptions practiced by it in Pennsylvania. The authors of this Address are Whigs, and gentlemen of high character. They distinctly charge BRIBERY and CORRUPTION on the Know Nothings of that State; and they refer to facts to substantiate the charge. What must be the fate of the people of this country if they should fall into such hands as these? May God defend us from the Levins, the Jaynes, the Camerons, the Wilsons, the Colbys, and the Gardners! But these are the allies of Mr. Kenneth Rayner and his friends; these are the leaders of one of his "immense brigades" of Know Nothings, with whom he avows he is acting in concert!

☞ Send in for the documents—Rayner's speech in the Convention of 1835, Kerr's letter, &c., &c.

"SAM" AT CRABTREE BRIDGE.

The Star and Register have found much encouragement in the meeting at Crabtree Bridge, in this County on Saturday last, which was addressed by Mr. Rayner. The Star, whose Editor was not present, says twenty persons were sworn in; and the Register, whose Editor was present, says some fifteen professed conversion and were Know-Nothingized accordingly. Which is to be believed? We believe neither. The first rumor we had in town was that forty-five had joined—then the number fell to twenty—then to *five*, two of whom were said to be Democrats. These two Democrats, it was rumored, were more or less "disguised" when they took the oath, having "worried down" a little too much of John C. Moore's "free" liquor; and they afterwards, it is said, stoutly denied that they had ever seen "Sam." How many of "Sam's" devotees were "tight" on the occasion will never be known.

We congratulate Mr. Rayner on his Crabtree laurels. He has done quite as well for "Sam" upon the romantic banks of Crabtree, as he and Mr. Miller did for Flournoy in Virgina. He is at present engaged in the work of carrying the Edenton District for Col. Paine, as he did Virginia for the Know-Nothings.

CONVENTIONS.

The following Conventions, says the New York Herald, have been or are to be held at the times and places mentioned:

"Vermont Abolition Convention, at Burlington, June 27, to-day.

California Democratic Convention, at Sacramento, June 27, to-day.

New York Abolition Convention, at Syracuse, June 26, 27 and 28.

Massachusetts Know Nothing Convention, at Boston, June 28, to-morrow.

Ohio People's Convention, (free soil,) at Columbus, July 18.

Wisconsin Republican Convention, (free soil,) at Madison, September 5.

Georgia Southern Union Gubernatorial Convention, at Milledgeville, August 8.

New York Democratic Convention, (hard shell,) at Syracuse, September 5.

National Know Nothing Presidential Convention, at Philadelphia, February 22, 1856.

National Native American Convention, at Wilmington, Delaware, February 22, 1856.

National Know Something Convention, at Buffalo, June 14, 1856.

National Know Nothing Council, at New York, June 6, 1856.

New York Republican Convention, (free soil,) in August, 1855."

All these factions and isms are in the field against the old Democratic national party. Triumphant over them all in past time, the prospect is that the future is as bright for it as ever. The Democratic National Convention will assemble at Cincinnati on the first Tuesday in June, 1856.

NEW YORK SENTIMENT.—Late New York papers contain extended accounts of a couple of suicides in Brooklyn, and of the magnificent burial of one of the parties. A young man and a woman were found dead, locked in each other's arms, in the porch of the house of the young man's father. It appears they had taken prussic acid. The woman was buried with much ceremony, and an impressive funeral sermon was delivered over her by a minister of the Episcopal Church, in which he dwelt upon the power of "*love*"—expressed his sympathy with the unfortunates, who had loved, if not wisely, yet too well, &c. Upon investigation, however, it turned out that the young man belonged to the fast and bad, and rather ignorant order of New York young men; and that the woman had been for years a common prostitute! Oh ye "whited sepulchres"! Thousands of dollars could be freely shelled out to give eclat and and impressiveness to a funeral over two such persons who had died by their own hands, and to thus gratify the vanity and pride of those who were conspicuous in doing these *honors;* and yet at that moment there were thousands of virtuous and worthy persons in that same city suffering for the necessaries of life! The New York papers are justly severe upon the whole affair.

MAINE LAW—IMPORTANT.—During the term of the Supreme Court, recently held at Augusta, the case of John Hersam, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for selling a glass of liquor, was tried. Chief Justice Shiply discharged the prisoner on a writ of *habeas corpus*, deciding that municipal judges and justices of the peace had not the jurisdiction to punish liquorsellers; that it could only be done by indictment and trial by jury in the supreme court. This decision completely nullifies the law, so far as the manner and form of execution has been attempted.

BANK OF THE STATE.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina held in this City on Monday last, the charter granted by the late General Assembly was discussed at considerable length, and *rejected* by a large majority. We learn that it was decided by the stockholders that the State was not entitled to be represented in the meeting. The present charter of this Bank will expire in 1860. This will afford ample time for the institution to wind up, if a charter more favorable (in the judgment of the stockholders) than the one rejected, cannot be obtained from the next or a subsequent Legislature.

BISHOP ATKINSON IN NEW YORK.—On Sunday last, says the Express, the solemn rite of ordination was administered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, at Trinity Church, to seven candidates for the diaconite and one for the priesthood. The sermon of the occasion was preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson of North-Carolina, who selected for his text the 32d verse of the 4th chapter of Luke—"His word was with power." The Express contains a report of the sermon.

☞ We learn that Mr. Branch addressed the people with much power and with fine effect at Holly Springs, in this County, on Saturday last. The Democracy in that portion of Wake are already thoroughly aroused, and will make themselves felt, as in times past, on the day of the election.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Road will be held in the town of Greensboro' on the 2nd Thursday, the 12th day of July next. We understand that there will be a meeting of the Directory on the 9th of July.

We learn that the work on this great enterprise is progressing with all possible despatch. On the eastern end, the cars are running daily to Mebanesville, 32 miles east of Greensboro, and 100 miles west of Goldsboro'. On the western end the cars if not now, will in a few days be running to Lexington, 35 miles of Greensboro,' and 62 miles east of Charlotte; making 162 miles of the road now in use, leaving some 60 miles yet to finish: and a portion of that but little to do, except to lay down the iron. We further learn that a sufficiency of iron to complete the whole road has been purchased, and that there will be no delay in its reception. Every thing, so far as we can learn, gives assurance of a speedy completion of the work, and the realization of the fondest anticipations of its friends and the glory of the Old North State. *Greens. Pat.*

Some rusty, crusty, musty, lusty, dusty, gusty, curmudgeon of a bach, gave the following as a toast at a celebration:

"O ur fire engines—May they be like our old maids, ever ready, but never wanted."

For the Standard.

To Hon. Postmaster General:

SIR:—I see you have been written to by Mr. Allen, *tendering* his resignation *nolens volens*, (that's latin, I believe,) as Postmaster at this place. Mr. A's services will be greatly missing, though his *reasons* are all very plausible, prompting him to *such* a sacrifice—the sacrifice of the wishes of his *innumerable* political friends; *and*, the sacrifice, upon the *altar* of the American party, of a *pecuniary* consideration of no mean importance—say, *about one hundred dollars per annum.* It is, then, no *more* a problem. W. N. Allen, *disgusted* with his old friends, has gone over to the *Knimrod Noodles*, (that means Know-Nothings,) and resigned his "*lucrative* office," as P. M. under *Uncle* Sam—with the hope—*forlorn hope*—of holding office, by and by, under one "Sam," said to be a near relative of Kenneth Rayner, and full father to a certain *Ned Buntlin*, of criminal court notoriety. In view, then, of this sad fact, may it please your honor, I am an applicant for the *lucrative* vacancy aforesaid. Sirs, I do not consider it necessary to tell you anything about Jefferson or Jackson, old *School Masters*, who had an existence and a *death* before *I* had *either*. They have gone to their long homes, and peace to their ashes. I was taught in a school, over in Warren, near the residence of old Mr. Macon, and the old gentleman used to pet and pat me on the head, and say, "my son, you may grow up to manhood—if you do, live and die a democrat—support your State and national Constitutions—mind my counsel." All the boys in Warren loved old Mr. Macon, and do till this very day. I've kept his advice, and reckon *I shall*, if Mr. Rayner don't get too thick with me, and honey-fuggle with me, and make me write you a Know-Nothing letter. I don't like Rayner—he's a smooth tongued fellow; and if I wasn't always "watching and a praying," he'd make me commit political sin. These are my "*antecedents*," up to the time I come to Weldon and went into the fish business, since which I've been doing pretty well until this summer. *Rock* ain't been very plenty, and *Sturgeon* ran over my net every second haul. It is said, however, that two bad fish years never come together.

I'm somewhat opposed to many things in politics, the *names* of which I cannot at this time recollect. I'm opposed to "Sam," the fellow who creeps about over Railroad Bridges, and dodges behind the warehouse. I stand on the broad *platform*, in front of the new warehouse, where "all who run may" see. I stood out there, in the hot sun, last *Sunday*, (Sunday as it was,) and proclaimed to every body in favor of a *free* ride over *all* the roads.

Sir, these are my sentiments. And I "thank God that a party has sprung up, and that the American party, the principles of which I am proud (*a la mode* Rayner,) to say to the people of this country, I most enthusiastically espouse," is the party to which you and I, and Mr. Allen, and every true American belong. Equal rights—a rigid construction of a common sense *document*—opposition to *exclusion* on account of birth—opposition to religious intolerance as preached by Mr. Rayner and the whole tribe of *Sam's*—"*The Constitution as it is*"—*these* things form a platform, as sound as the heart of oak, and as durable as time, on which I stand—especially if I am appointed to the very LUCRATIVE office just made vacant by the country-loving-patriotic-American, Mr. Allen.

I subscribe *myself* affectionately yours,

H. N. ALWAY.

WELDON, N. C., July 3, 1855.

P. S. If I'm not appointed, I shall go to "*Botless* Bay."

For the Standard.

WHO LIES?

In his speech on Wednesday night, Mr. Rayner, the pious father of this "second reformation," as he termed the bigoted and intolerant crusade of the "dark lanterns," said in substance: that those who accused the American party of engaging in a religious persecution against the Roman Catholics, *lied* and knew they lied.

In 1835 this same man said: "*An exclusion from the honors, the profits and emoluments of the State* IS THE HIGHEST PERSECUTION WHICH PUBLIC OPINION WILL TOLERATE IN ANY CHRISTIAN COUNTRY IN THIS ENLIGHTENED AGE." See Debates in Convention, page 268. In the same speech, in same book, and same page, he further said: "Sir, *the exclusion from office for opinion's sake*, in this enlightened age, proceeds from the same spirit of bigotry and superstition which has preyed upon mankind from the building of Babel to the present time;" &c. *Who lies now?*

Mr. Rayner said also, that he stands upon the same platform *now* as he did in 1835. Who believes *that?*

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Third Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the diocese of California, assembled in Trinity Church, San Francisco, on the 9th ult., and adjourned on Thursday to meet again at the stated period, the first Wednesday in May, 1856. Nine parishes were represented in the Convention, two at San Francisco and one each at Sacramento. Marysville, Stockton, Oakland, Nervado, Grass Valley, and Benicia. The next Convention may probably elect delegates to and ask admission into the General Convention of the United States, at its next session.

MARRIED.

Near Hilliardston, Nash county, N. C., by H. G. Williams, Esq., Mr. N. M. Harris, to Miss Tempie Ann, daughter of Nicholas W. Arrington, Esq.

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 20 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 37th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address,

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.

We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchasing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.

July 4, 1855. 65—3t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OWING TO THE FAILURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Beaufort to make the subscription of that Town to the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, in accordance with the resolution of the Directors, in regard to the Eastern Terminus of the Road, the period for receiving proposals for the work between Newbern and Beaufort, will not be closed on to-morrow the 28th as advertised, but will be suspended for a few weeks, when the estimates will be prepared for the lines to Carolina City and Shepherd's Point, and proposals invited for the work upon the lines also at some future day, of which due notice will be given.

N. B.—Those proposals already sent in will not be opened until the day above referred to.

JOHN D. WHITFORD, *President.*
W. BRYKETT THORPSON, *Chief Engineer.*
July 6, 1855. 65—6t.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO

boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyre, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LOFTEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

TWO PROFESSORS WANTED.

WANTED IN THE "WAYNE INSTITUTE," Goldsborough, N. C., two professors to take charge of the Greek, Chemical and Engineering Departments. Southern men are preferred. Address,

N. B. COBB, Goldsborough, N. C.
July 6, 1855. 65—9tpd.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL, ON 3D Monday of August next, it being Court week, expose to public sale, if not disposed of privately before, all the Musical instruments belonging to K. W. Peterson, viz: 1 Piano Forte, a number violins and banjos, in fact

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the Cash, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimiaetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half-bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Sweden and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style. 51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS. 51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that accouth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:

(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Farmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. R. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—6w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto form, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T. J. H ORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*.—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 52—td.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as rator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50, only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a drapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 239 plates in the work. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, May 1855. N. C. Bookstore.

LAW SCHOOL AT HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin on Monday, the 18th of June next.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

June 11th, 2855. 59—4w.was.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn	Hats,
"	Tan	"
"	Tea Col'r	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Octagon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—WE HAVE MADE ARrangements with Messrs. Bareda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only:*

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton. DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28, 1855. 1077—3m.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

MASONIC NOTICE.

ON THE THIRD SUNDAY OF INST THE FUneral obsequeis of Brother Gray Bridges will be Solemnized by Morning Star Lodge No. 85. at Nashville, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully solicited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

June 4th, 1855. 57.—

Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month,	$35,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day,	1,25
" " per day,	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1855. 56—6w.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange. To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freights, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT FAMILY GROCERIES, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Java, Bohea, Rio and Laguira Coffees, G. P. Tea, Soap, Candles, Snuff and Segars. Also, a lot of chewing Tobacco, on commission by the box at factory prices. At

LITCHFORD & COOKE'S.

June 26, 1855. 59—

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MAnufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 19, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	- -	per annum,	$ 7
Semi-Weekly,	- -	- "	5
Weekly,	- -	- "	2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily,	- "	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS.

June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseills Frocks.
Also.
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Lisle Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton do.

We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—sw.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S CLASSICAL, MATHEMATical and Military Academy will commence on the 9th of July, 1855. Tuition in advance.

The health of my boys requires the exercise of the military drill; for this a teacher will be necessary, attended by additional expense and trouble; therefore, there will be an extra charge of five dollars. All boys required to drill; and on dress parade days to appear in uniform—blue jackets, white pants, blue cap, in summer; in winter, the pants will be blue. The cost of the uniform will not exceed eight dollars—a cheaper and, much handsomer dress than that which boys ordinarily wear.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 20th, 1855. 61—tf.

☞ The Register, Post, Star and Spirit of the Age will please copy three times.

GEOGRAPHICAL COMBINATION MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—DESIGNED TO instruct and amuse the family circle and primary School.

The design of the publishers has been to furnish an agreeable and attractive method of imparting to the young a knowledge of Geography, and of blending amusement with instruction.

The several Maps composing this series are dissected and cut up into various pieces, but in such a manner that each piece, whatever may be its shape, has a correspondence with the other parts of the map to which it belongs. Thus from a score or more separate and differently shaped pieces, a compete map may be constructed. The act of combining these parts, exercises and amuses the mental faculties, and the study of Geography thus made attractive is rapid and permanent in its results, and more knowledge of the subject is acquired in one hour spent in the intellectual amusement than a month of hard book study. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.

Raleigh, June 20, 1855. 61—

FEMALE SCHOOL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MR. AND MRS. BURwell's School for Young Ladies will begin on Wednesday, the 18th of July. The Modern Languages, and Music on Piano and Guitar, will be taught by Mr. S. Vampill. Address Rev. E. Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

June 26d, 1855. 61—3w.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOsals for Beef" and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,600	2,400
At Gosport, Va.	1,400	1,300
	5,400	4,900

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg ends of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to, and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcase, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the